



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Such is the title of a lecture delivered at Metropolitan Hall last Wednesday evening by Mr. W. G. Hubbard, of Ohio. The lecturer took the ground that wars are wicked and barbarous, and should not be indulged in by a civilized people, but all disputes should be settled by the mind. He gave high authorities to prove, that more people have been stricken down with the sword than now dwell upon the face of the earth, many times over. Wars tend to make nations poor, and deprive them of blessings which they might otherwise enjoy. He deprecated the keeping of a standing army; that the money which was appropriated for this purpose ought to be used in educating the public mind. The money which was spent in this country alone last year for military purposes was sufficient to build a college in every State in this Union, and make all the necessary endowments to keep them running; to place every poor man on a farm in the far West, with the necessary farming implements, and to build institutions of all kinds for the "unfortunates" and so forth, and then have one hundred millions of dollars left towards paying off the public debt. And that standing armies had caused ten wars where they had prevented one. The lecturer believed in the Quaker style of settling difficulties, and believed that mode would be adopted as soon as the public mind become educated up to that point.

The above is only a brief outline of the ideas advanced by the eloquent lecturer. His theory was very beautiful, and would certainly prove a great blessing to mankind if it could be put into practice. We believe with him, that disputes should be settled by the aid of reason where they can be, and that the time will come when they will be.

His theories were well presented, and elicited close attention and applause. As a lecturer he is a success. His delivery is good, and the bursts of eloquence which he intersperses through his discourse enable him to enchain the attention of his auditors, and carry them with him in his conclusions. — *Iowa Tribune, Sept. 25.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ENGLAND.—Earl Derby, Premier of the conservative administration in 1867, died Oct. 23, in his 71st year; a man distinguished as a scholar and a statesman, a translator of Homer's *Iliad*, and the man under whose leading influence the abolition of West Indian slavery was accomplished. The Fenians continue to vex English rulers with their bold, persistent demands for the release of the imprisoned rebels; but the Government, after long consideration of the subject, unanimously refuse the demand. Even Irish members of Parliament say, that, while commiserating the prisoners, the Government cannot consistently with their duty to the State, yield to the unconstitutional pressure urged upon them. Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter on the same subject to the same effect in a conciliatory but decided tone against the demand for their release. In both Ireland and England large popular demonstrations have been made in favor of this demand, 50,000 being said to be present in London, but without any violence, or disturbance of the peace. Quite a public ecclesiastical excitement has been raised by the appointment of new Bishops, some of what is called the Broad Church. Minister Motley is reported as negotiating an important treaty touching consuls.

FRANCE.—Paris, like so many parts of our own country, has been quite unusually disturbed with strikes, first among merchants' clerks, and afterwards among various classes of workmen. The Liberals in the French Government adhere to their protest against the neglect to assemble the Legislature, but have resorted to no violent or revolutionary measures, and the capital, after much alarm, and strong array of the police, remained quiet. It is a fact significant of progress in securing popular rights *without violence*, that three large public meetings were lately held in Paris without disturbance or interfer-

ence of the police. The health of Napoleon is favorably reported. Changes in the ministry were rumored as likely to be soon made. Eugenie had resumed her journey, and had been received at Constantinople by the Sultan and foreign ministers with many magnificent demonstrations of respect. She was last reported as on her way to Egypt. The most significant rumor, well attested as probable, is that Napoleon is making a new and special effort to secure a simultaneous reduction of armaments throughout Europe; a rumor not improbable, and sure, if put in practice to any extent, to work results of vast importance, not only to Europe, but to the general peace of the world.

RUSSIA.—There has been a recent verification of her census; the total population 60,909,000, births, 3,089,450, and deaths, 2,243,321 a year, at which rate the population, as in England and Germany, doubles in about fifty years; one birth a year to 197 inhabitants, while in France there are only one to 375.

SPAIN.—Continues in the ferment, if not in the throes of her provisional revolution. No king as yet, nor likely to be very soon. The Republicans attempting counter revolutions against the predominant party that favor monarchy, with battles between them. Submission to the laws secured at present by force. The prospects of Spain becoming a peaceful and salutary government under *any* form, seems very doubtful; but the revolution has gained so strong and wide a foothold, that it cannot well go back.

PRUSSIA.—is trying to fund her war debts, so as to secure their payment a century hence! Yet this, discouraging as it seems to us, is even better than any other government in Europe is now attempting, nearly all the rest running deeper and deeper in debt every year.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor is on a visit to his neighbor, the King of Greece. The Austrian troops are said to have repressed the revolt in Dalmatia.

TURKEY.—seems farther on the way to general improvement than was lately supposed possible. A law has been promulgated *compelling* the people to give primary instruction to boys from six to eleven years, and girls from six to ten. Its provisions are very stringent. Primary schools to be either Musliman or Christian, according to the prominent religion in the district, but the high schools to receive both professions indiscriminately. Quite an advance beyond what *our* Roman Catholics are demanding and actually receiving in New York and Cincinnati.

JAPAN.—The domestic troubles seem to have subsided. The Japanese Parliament has voted the surrender by the Daimios of all their estates, retainers and revenues to the Mikado, receiving from him an honorary title instead of that of Daimio, and an allowance of one-tenth of their revenues, with relief from the support of their old retainers. Most of the Daimios had returned to their own provinces.

CUBA.—remains very much as in months past, but with increasing indications that affairs there will ultimately settle down under Spanish rule, though much modified in favor of popular rights. Our own government, though so earnestly pressed to declare itself in favor of the rebels, still remains faithful to its treaty obligations, and its traditional policy of a strict neutrality.

SOUTH AMERICA.—We expect from it little else than conflict or intestine commotion. The struggle with Lopez still continues, with no certain prospect of its ending so long as that war-fiend shall live.

DOMESTIC.—The fall elections betray much less interest than in many years past. They have generally been in favor of the Republicans, but with diminished majorities, votes often divided among several tickets on different issues. The government paying off the national debt at the rate of six or eight millions a month. Two important legal decisions have recently been made—one at San Francisco, that the 14th Amendment, making all citizens equal before the law, overpowers the State law, which disfranchises the Chinese; and the other that of the murderer Yeager, allowing his claim of *Habeas Corpus*, remanding him for trial to the State courts, thus threatening to undo all that has been done in the way of reconstructing the Southern States, and foreboding interminable conflicts in our courts and at the ballot-box.